

\* \* \* Pratts Cow Remedy will assist in rendering the bull's service more sure, particularly where contagious abortion has appeared in the herd. \* \* \* For Accidental Or Contagious Abortion \* \* \* To Prevent: In herds where cows have previously aborted, or in neighborhoods where disease exists, \* \* \* Contagious Abortion \* \* \* Retained Afterbirth \* \* \* Pratts Cow Remedy Is A Medicinal Specific for diseases of cows. \* \* \* preventive and remedy for cow troubles \* \* \*” The remainder of the article was labeled in part: “\* \* \* For barrenness \* \* \* For Calves: For preventing or treating scours, \* \* \* For accidental Or Non-Contagious Abortion \* \* \* Contagious Abortion \* \* \* Retained Afterbirth \* \* \* Pratts Cow Remedy is a tested compound to aid in the prevention and treatment of abortion (slinking of calves), barrenness (failure to breed), retained afterbirth, \* \* \*”

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chlorid, sodium bicarbonate, Epsom salt, iron oxid, charcoal, fenugreek, ginger, capsicum, nux vomica, and bitter plant material.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel, as amended, for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 2, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9438. Adulteration of coal-tar yellow color. U. S. \* \* \* v. One Pound Can of Coal-Tar Yellow Color. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14643. I. S. No. 2334--t. S. No. C-2873.)**

On March 23, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and subsequently an amendment to said libel, for the seizure and condemnation of one pound can of coal-tar yellow color, remaining unsold at Hawarden, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about March 1, 1921, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: “1 Lb. Net Manufacturing Chemists \* \* \* Contents Yellow W. B. Wood Mfg. Co. St. Louis, Mo. \* \* \*”

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel, as amended in that it contained sulphates and salt and a non-permitted dye product, and for the further reason that it contained a poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which might render the said article injurious to health.

On May 26, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9439. Adulteration and misbranding of Ecc-O-Gene. U. S. \* \* \* v. 150 Gross \* \* \* of Ecc-O-Gene. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14682. I. S. No. 3205--t. S. No. C-2901.)**

On March 28, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 150 gross cartons, more or less, of Ecc-O-Gene, at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mountain States Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 8, 1918, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Arkansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation egg substitute, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and for the further reason that it had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the package or label bore the following statement regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, "\* \* \* For replacing eggs in cooking and baking. Use this Package in place of 12 Eggs \* \* \* Unsurpassed for Purity and Economy," which statement was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On April 26, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9440. Adulteration and misbranding of St. Clair Brand cottonseed meal and misbranding of Illinois Brand cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9799. I. S. Nos. 6561-p, 11910-p.)**

On July 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, East St. Louis, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 25, 1918, from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, of a quantity of St. Clair Brand cottonseed meal which was adulterated and misbranded, and from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of Illinois Brand cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Cotton Seed Meal \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis: St. Clair Brand \* \* \* Crude Protein 36% \* \* \* Manufactured by East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co. National Stock Yards, Ill.," or "Cotton Seed Meal \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis Illinois Brand \* \* \* Crude Protein, not less than 41 to 43% \* \* \* Manufactured By East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co. National Stock Yards, Ill."

Analysis of a sample of the St. Clair Brand by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained at least 27 per cent of cottonseed hulls and approximately 34.1 per cent of protein. Analysis of a sample of the Illinois Brand by the said bureau showed that it contained approximately 39.8 per cent of protein.

Adulteration of the St. Clair Brand was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed hulls, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for cottonseed meal, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding of both consignments of the article was alleged for the reason that the respective statements, to wit, "Protein 36%," "Cotton Seed Meal,"